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WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

West Seeks New Talks
Russia Rejects Compromise

A Western offer to compromise the principal disagreement over terms for reviving 5-power disarmament talks was rejected by Russia Oct. 20.

3 of 4 Soviet conditions for new negotiations had been accepted by Western delegates during formal & informal discussions at the UN Gen. Assembly in New York.

The new impasse developed Oct. 20 because Russia would not agree that a UN resolution on disarmament should call for study of American proposals for a world control agency. Western delegates felt that these proposals must be mentioned specifically to prevent Russia from trying to bar consideration of the U.S. plan.

Russia had agreed conditionally Oct. 14 to join Canada, Britain, France & the U.S. in sponsoring a UN Gen. Assembly resolution asking the UN Disarmament Comm. to resume efforts toward reaching an arms agreement. The conditions: acceptance of the 4 Soviet amendments to the Western resolution.[1]

The key provision of the Western resolution asked the Disarmament Comm. to consider (a) Anglo-French proposals on the sequence of steps by which world disarmament would be effected & (b) all other disarmament proposals. (In effect, the resolution would halt the current disarmament debate in the Assembly's Political & Security Com. and return the initiative to the Disarmament Comm.)

West Offers 2 Compromises

Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky submitted the 4 Russian amendments to the Western resolution Oct. 14. The principal change asked the Disarmament Comm. to consider both the Anglo-French & Soviet proposals but deleted the request for inclusion of other plans. The West's counter-proposal, made Oct. 18, would instruct the commission to study the Anglo-French, Soviet & American plans and any other proposals submitted to the Disarmament Comm. A 2d compromise was suggested to Vishinsky Oct. 20 by Paul Martin of Canada, spokesman for the Western powers. This reportedly would make no reference to any specific plan but would simply ask the Disarmament Comm. to examine all proposals within its terms of reference. Russia made no reply to this offer.

Change on Arms Accepted

The major Soviet change accepted by the West would eliminate the word "balanced" from the resolution's provision that an agreement should include "the regulation, limitation & major balanced reduction" of all armed forces & conventional arms.

The Western powers apparently felt the resolution as a whole, providing that the entire disarmament-atomic control program be " such that no state would have cause to fear" for its security, was sufficient protection against possible claims that absence of the word "balanced" justified 2 long-standing Soviet arguments: (a) atomic weapons should be prohibited without concurrent cuts in conventional arms & (b) disarmament should be carried out on a percentage basis, which would favor the Reds, instead of by imposing arms ceilings.[2]

The West also agreed to 2 drafting changes: (1) adding to the heading of the resolution a reference to the Soviet arms proposal & (2) modifying a phrase requesting the Disarmament Comm. to "seek" a solution; it would read "seek to find."

U.S. Sees Little Agreement

The U.S. told the Gen. Assembly's Political Com. Oct. 19 that the differences between Russia & the free world on disarmament were "almost but not quite as great as ever." U.S. delegate James J. Wadsworth said there had been some "narrowing" of differences but this was mainly on the phrasing of the resolution to be presented to the Political Com. rather than in reaching an actual agreement on disarmament.

Wadsworth doubted that "any further clarification" could be obtained at the current Assembly session. He listed these "3 fundamental & basic differences":

- Western desire to cut armed forces & armaments to specific levels vs. Soviet plan for proportional (percentage) reductions.
- Western preference for a world control agency empowered to enforce its decisions vs. Soviet insistence that disarmament enforcement was the power of the Security Council.
- Soviet refusal to agree to the Western plan for "timing & phasing"—establishment of controls, progressive cuts in convention arms, then prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Lloyd on Arms Curbs

British UN delegate Selwyn Lloyd offered the Assembly's Political & Security Com. Oct. 20 these opinions on how a disarmament treaty should work: "Enforcement" of controls, such as the shutdown of atomic production facilities being used for unpeaceful purposes, should be in the hands of a control agency; "punitive measures" against a violator could be ordered only by the UN Security Council. Lloyd answered questions, posed by Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon, who was reported to have approved of the British delegate's views.[3] (Lloyd's speech was his farewell before leaving the UN to become British Minister of Supply.)[4]

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OTHER UN NEWS

Russia Asks Censure of U.S.

Russia asked the UN Gen. Assembly Oct. 15 to take up its charge that the U.S. fomented aggression against Red China. But the Assembly's Steering Com. voted 12-2 (Russia & Czechoslovakia opposed) Oct. 19 to delay for 2 weeks consideration of both this charge & another Soviet accusation that the U.S. & Nationalist China were guilty of "piracy" in the China seas.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vishinsky, in a letter to Assembly Pres. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, requested a place on the Assembly's agenda for his charge that the U.S. had turned the area around Formosa into a "new breeding-ground of war." He called on the Assembly to condemn the U.S. for directly participating in aggressive acts against Red China & staging provocative naval demonstrations off its coast.

1—see p. 337E2 2—see p. 337E1 3—see pp. 337C1, 338F1 4—see p. 350C1 (See Index sections to this & preceding volumes for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

Week in Headlines

International

Russia rejected Western terms for new disarmament negotiations.
Western diplomats began Paris talks on German sovereignty & rearmament, future of Saar.
Russia asked UN to censure U.S. for aggression against Red China; U.S. rejected Red Chinese complaint to UN over Formosa.
Britain, Egypt signed Suez pact.
Churchill remained as head of reorganized British Cabinet.

United States

New York, New Jersey, Utah "scandals" marked campaigns.
Netherlands revealed to be country involved in Petersen case.
10 Puerto Rican Communist leaders arrested.
Hurricane struck eastern U.S., Canada & Haiti.

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U.S. Opposes Raids

U.S. Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson, who visited Formosa Oct. 13-14 for secret talks with Chiang Kai-shek, was reported to have conveyed word that the U.S. Govt. was opposed to Nationalist raids on the Chinese mainland from Quemoy Island. Press reports from Taipei said American observers thought the raids might goad the Communists into massing their air force for heavy attacks on Nationalist islands. Chiang was said to have insisted on continuing the raids.[10]

The "piracy" complaint came before the Steering Com. Oct. 5 when Russia accused the Nationalist Chinese & their "encouragers" of seizing ships (including the Soviet tanker *Tuapse*) bound for the Chinese mainland and taking them to Formosa.

Dr. T. F. Tsiang of Nationalist China told the Steering Com. Oct. 19 that his Govt. had accepted a Soviet proposal for French mediation in the *Tuapse* incident. Tsiang suggested indefinite postponement of the complaint. Vishinsky opposed the delay on the ground that the item concerned not only the *Tuapse* but a "pattern of crimes" by "pirates."[1]

U.S. Rejects China Complaint

A copy of a Red Chinese cablegram to the UN accusing the U.S. of armed aggression was refused Oct. 14 by the U.S. delegation. It criticized UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld for circulating the complaint among the UN's 60 member-nations.

The cable, addressed to Hammarskjöld by Red Chinese Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai "for transmission" to Assembly Pres. Van Kleffens, demanded Security Council action against alleged U.S. attempts to encircle China & start a war. It was not issued as an official UN document but was passed on to the UN delegations by Hammarskjöld.

The U.S. contended that Hammarskjöld had acted improperly in distributing the complaint since Red China was not a UN member. Several similar communications from Red China had been sent to the UN Secretary General since 1950 and had been circulated in the same manner without objection from the U.S.

Lodge Scores UNESCO Head

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. denounced the American head of the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. Oct. 16 for not firing 8 American employes whose loyalty to the U.S. had been questioned.

Lodge said 8 Americans employed by UNESCO had received "adverse loyalty reports" from the U.S. Intl. Organizations' Employes Loyalty Bd. but were retained by UNESCO Dir. Gen. Luther Evans, ex-U.S. Librarian of Congress. This policy frustrated U.S. efforts to remove suspect Americans from international jobs, Lodge asserted.[2]

(The names of 7 of the UNESCO workers had been kept secret. The 8th had been identified as David Leff, a Rehabilitation Service officer. Evans previously had announced his intention to fire 4 of the 8 employes when their contracts expired at the end of 1954 or early 1955. The other 4 held contracts without fixed termination dates and Evans had indicated he would ask the UNESCO general conference in Montevideo, Uruguay next month for authority to dismiss them.)

Lodge's statement coincided with the close of the 13th meeting of the U.S. Natl. Comm. for UNESCO in Milwaukee. Evans said in Milwaukee Oct. 16: he had not made a "final determination" about the 8 cases and his position on the issue was stated fully in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Natl. Comm. The resolution said: (a) Evans had not completed his investigation of the cases; (b) he did not think he had the power to fire the employes; (c) he was expected by the commission "to do everything possible to secure the powers he deems necessary & to take prompt action on this serious matter."

(Maj. Gen. Milton G. Baker, president-founder of Valley Forge Military Academy in Wayne, Pa., Oct. 16 was elected chairman of the Natl. Comm. for UNESCO for 1955).[3]

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Arab refugees on UN relief rolls increased by 15,310 in the year ended June 30 for a net gain of 8,000 & a total of 887,058, the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees reported Oct. 13. Agency Dir. Henry R. Labouisse said the UN spent $23,900,000 or about $27 per person to aid the Arabs in 1953-54 and estimated the 1954-55 costs at $26 million.[4]

New refugee fund to help 350,000 Europeans under UN care become self-supporting by 1959 was approved by 40-5 in the Assembly's Social Com. Oct. 18. The resolution provided that countries sheltering refugees must assume full financial responsibility for those requiring aid after 1958.[5]

Natl. China told the Assembly's Special Political Com. Oct. 14 that it would "make no objection" if Burma did "whatever it sees fit" about thousands of Nationalist Chinese troops who refused to leave northern Burma. Dr. Chen Chih-mai of Natl. China said his Govt. had done its utmost to get the troops to accept evacuation to Formosa and had no control over those who refused.[6]

Poland protested Oct. 13 that a restricted visa issued by the U.S. to a Warsaw newspaper correspondent was a case of "blatant discrimnation." The complaint concerned Mme. Edda Werfel, an editor of the official Communist daily *Trybuna Ludu*, who was limited to travel within mid-Manhattan.[7]

Suez Agreement Signed

An Anglo-Egyptian treaty providing for withdrawal of British armed forces from the Suez Canal Zone during the next 20 months was signed Oct. 19 in Cairo. It was a 7-yr. pact replacing the treaty of 1936 and containing detailed provisions for carrying out the agreement initialed last July 27. Egypt was to take over complete control of Suez after 7 years unless the 2 countries decided to revise or extend the new treaty.

The pact signed Oct. 19 contained these principal provisions:

- Evacuation of the 80,000-man British garrison from the Suez zone would be completed by June 18, 1956 (3 weeks less than 74 years after British forces entered the area July 13, 1882). The withdrawal was to be 22% complete within 4 months, 35% within 8 months, 54% within a year, 75% within 16 months.
- Britain retained permission to reoccupy & operate its old Suez military base if an outside power attacked Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia or Yemen during the next 7 years. Egypt & Britain would consult with each other if any of the protected states was threatened with invasion (directly or due to an attack on a neighbor).
- Britain received permission to maintain a force of 1,200 civilian technicians (800 recruited outside Egypt, 400 in Egypt) as caretakers of essential defense installations in the canal zone. Britain retained control of key supply & ammunition depots and petroleum storage facilities. Egypt was awarded 10 airfields & the Suez-Cairo pipeline. Provision was made for RAF planes to fly over, land in & be serviced in the canal zone if Egypt was notified in advance.
- The Suez Canal was recognized to be a part of Egypt but Britain & Egypt promised to uphold freedom of navigation under the Constantinople Convention of 1888.

Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser, 36, & British State Min. (Forgn. Undersecy.) Anthony Nutting, 34, headed delegations signing the treaty.[8]

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Paris conference between West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & French Premier Pierre Mendès-France on settlement of the Franco-German dispute over the Saar opened Oct. 19. Adenauer & Mendès were joined Oct. 20 by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden for a 4-day meeting on detailed plans for putting into effect the recent London agreement on German sovereignty & rearmament.[9]

1—see p. 215F2 2—218C2 3—Vol. XIII, 309D1 4—XIII, 355B3 5—XIII, 399F2 6—p. 337F2 7—112B3 8—275C2 9—337F3 10—305E1

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POLITICS

'Ike' Seeks Farm Support

Pres. Eisenhower told farmers Oct. 15 that election of a Republican Congress was essential to U.S. "welfare" & to continuation of his agricultural & other domestic programs.[1] He made his plea for farm support at the Natl. Institute of Animal Agriculture in Indianapolis, where he stopped en route back to Washington after an 8-week working vacation in Colorado.[2]

The President said farm programs proposed by his Admin. & adopted by the Republican 83d Congress were making it possible to "begin the movement toward that full parity in the market place which 2 years ago at Kasson [Minn.] I set as a goal."[3]

According to the President: The farm parity ratio had dropped 19 points in the 2 years before his Admin.[4] The decline took place "under the old farm law," which "stays in effect until the end of the current crop year." Its cause was loss of markets & "uneconomic production . . . encouraged by the old law." "2 wars had postponed the inevitable day of reckoning" by supplying markets for surpluses. The Eisenhower Admin. had found a "lasting, peacetime solution" in a program to expand markets "and realistically adjust farm production to markets."[5]

Pres. Eisenhower expressed sympathy for every citizen "who wants to work & has no job." He reported tireless Admin. "efforts to eliminate distress & to build enduring economic strength" in areas where "economic disclocations & individuals hardships" existed as a result of the change from war to peace.[6] This change came "without the economic collapse so widely predicted last winter by hopeful political pessimists," he said.[7] "For our nation as a whole . . . 1954 is the most prosperous peacetime year in history."[8]

In foreign relations, the U.S. "extends the hand of friendship to all in the world who will grasp it in honesty & good faith," Gen. Eisenhower said. "We will confer with any & all—if only we can have some assurance of sincerity of purpose."[9]

Stevenson Vs. Administration

Adlai E. Stevenson, stumping for Democratic candidates, rejected Pres. Eisenhower's plea for a Republican Congress. Stevenson said in Rock Island, Ill. Oct. 19 that he considered it "more important to be right than to be Republican." He said the country had the right to judge the Admin. "not every 4 years as the President proposes but every 2 years as the Constitution provides." He jibed at the Republicans for insisting, "for the first time in 20 years," that Congress should be "of the same party as the President."

Replying to Pres. Eisenhower's Oct. 8 speech,[10] Stevenson said in Hollywood Bowl Oct. 9 that, "except on the give-away & tax revision, . . . no important legislation passed the last 2 sessions of Congress without serious Republican defections made up by Democratic support." He derided Pres. Eisenhower's "interesting conclusion that by reducing supports from 90% of parity, his program will enable farmers to receive 100% of parity in the market place."

Stevenson Oct. 9 also listed the Democrats' "principles & great objectives": (a) "not the concentration of authority in the hands of feudal overlords or of a totalitarian state, but the diffusion of power as well as of well-being among all the people"; (b) "to enable free, competitive enterprise to withstand the machinations of monopolistic or cartelized power"; (c) "to enable honest saving & investment to protect itself from fraud, chicanery & over-reaching"; (d) "to enable the farmers & the workers to maintain a fair & equal bargaining position on the markets"; (e) "to conserve not only our material resources but our human resources" by protecting individuals "from the unavoidable hazards of old age, sickness & unemployment."

Other Stevenson Speeches

Stevenson charged in Albuquerque, N.M. Oct. 15 that the Eisenhower Admin. was fostering "a monstrous new . . . private monopoly" in the power field. He cited: (a) the Columbia River Basin where Hell's Canyons, "the greatest remaining [U.S.] power site," was "abandoned to a utility" that planned to develop "little more than half the potential"[11]; (b) "bills . . . to give Niagara Falls to 5 private power companies"[12]; (c) "the Dixon-Yates contract"[13]; (d) a program, blocked by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), "to give away our atomic resources"; (e) "plans to sell the Govt.'s helium plant, from which the Govt. . . . buys 85% of the output, so a corporation can now make a profit from the taxpayer"; (f) the closing of "experimental plants for converting coal into oil & recovering oil from oil shale."

Stevenson said in San Francisco Oct. 10 that the Eisenhower Admin. had sacrificed U.S. prestige abroad in an attempt to reconcile "irreconcilable" differences in the GOP. He accused Vice Pres. Nixon, Senate majority leader William F. Knowland & the President of contradictory statements which sometimes advocated & sometimes opposed such policies as "war with Red China," the severing of diplomatic relations with Russia and the sending of U.S. troops to Indo-China.[14] He accused the Admin. of "the smile & smear technique"—"The President smiles while the Vice President smears."

Truman Assails GOP

Ex-Pres. Truman, in his only speech of the campaign, called in Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 16 for election of a Democratic Congress. In "normal times," he said, he would hesitate to urge turning Congress over to a party in opposition to the President. "But in the past 20 months," he declared, "we have had the spectacle of the Republican majority itself acting as if it were a party in opposition to its own Republican President."

Truman said the GOP had shown an inability "to establish party responsibility" & an "incapacity to govern." He charged that the Republicans had "changed dangerously our liberal form of government to one of reaction at home & confusion abroad."[14]

Case's Sister Accused in Error

A report linking his sister with Communist fronts was denounced Oct. 17 by ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case, 51, N.J. GOP Senatorial candidate, as "false," "smear tactics" & a case of mistaken identity. The *Newark Star-Ledger*, which had published the report Oct. 14, conceded that it had identified the wrong woman as an alleged pro-Red.

The *Star-Ledger* had quoted ex-Communist Bella V. Dodd[15] as saying Case's sister, Adelaide Case, was not a CP member but was "an active member of several Communist-front groups I helped organize" in the early 1940s. The paper, a supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), said this was the reason McCarthy had announced in a press conference Oct. 13 that he was "supporting all of the Republican candidates" except Case.

McCarthy had said Oct. 13 that he opposed Case not because Case had attacked him[16] but "for other reasons I think will be made public before the election." He said "some of the material has been given to the Republican state chairman—not by me."*

Dr. Dodd denied Oct. 15 that the Miss Case she knew was Adelaide McAlpin Case, 43, Case's sister, or that she had so identified her. She agreed she might have meant Dr. Adelaide Teague Case, ex-religious education professor at Teachers College (Columbia U.) who died at 61 in 1948. Case's sister received an MA from the same college in 1938, taught physical education in Massachusetts and currently was teaching in Michigan. Dr. Dodd said the Adelaide Case she knew was "middle-aged"—at a time when Case's sister was 31.

Case Assails 'Dirty' Fighters

Case's statement, made in a TV address Oct. 17, said his sister was attacked after attempts to misrepresent his record in Congress—"through vicious distortions" & "outright lies"—had failed. The attack was preceded, he said, by "rumors & whispering campaigns." "Members of my own party were involved as well as members of the opposition."

Case said that "the people responsible for this story" could have learned easily that Dr. Dodd meant a different

*McCarthy Oct. 13 predicted the loss of some GOP House seats because of the Eisenhower Admin.'s "inept, improper handling of the farm problem." He assailed the Admin. for not demanding rigid farm price supports at 100% of parity. 1—see p. 339F2 2—331F1 3—Vol. XIII, p. 349B2; XII, 287H 4—Vol. XIII, 46P 5—p. 293F3 6—339D1 7—45F3 8—269C1 9—266G1 10—339F2 11—Vol. XIII, 296F3 12—p. 130C3 13—340F1 14—317D1 15—Vol. XIII, 78A1 16—p. 237B2

woman but that "people who play dirty don't wait for facts." He revealed that more than a year ago his sister, under treatment for a nervous disorder, had "expressed concern because, she said, a number of years before she had had an association with a left-wing study group." Case said he had asked FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover to check, had heard nothing from Hoover and had "concluded that there was nothing to my sister's story."

The *Star-Ledger* complained Oct. 17 that its stand "has been cruelly & brazenly misrepresented." It said Case, given a copy of the story several hours before it was published, had "refused to discuss it."

Opponent Bars Unfair Tactics

Rep. Charles R. Howell, Case's Democratic opponent, said Oct. 18 that Case should have had "the decency & fairness to point out that neither I nor those in my campaign had anything to do" with the "sister story."

Howell had said Oct. 13, on hearing of McCarthy's "implied threat," that he would not "tolerate any back-street campaign," "any fake evidence or cropped photographs," but wanted "to win on the issues." He said Oct. 16 that Case was "a loyal patriotic American" and not a "dangerous left-winger, as some in his own party try to make him out to be."[1]

GOP opposition to Case was led by the Com. for a Stronger N.J. Republican Party, which denied blame for the "sister story." The committee was trying to defeat Case by a write-in campaign for ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley Jr.[2] "We're-for-McCarthy" groups, said to be allied with the committee, allegedly spread the story. It was reported also that the story had been "documented" by John V. Kenny's Hudson County Democratic organization.

(The late Dr. Adelaide T. Case was defended Oct. 18 by the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. It issued a statement saying she was "not a Communist" but "always a fearless champion of any whom she thought unjustly treated.")

Ives Links Harriman to Bribe

Sen. Irving M. Ives charged in a TV address Oct. 19 that a defunct firm headed by Averell Harriman, his Democratic opponent in New York's gubernatorial election,[3] had paid $250,000 to a "crooked" Tammany Hall (Democratic) judge in Brooklyn, for leases on city piers.

According to Ives, who illustrated his talk with newspaper stories:

Harriman in 1926 was chairman of United American Line, a shipping company which "was losing money hand over fist." Harriman "decided to unload" and found a firm [Hamburg American Lines] willing to buy his ships provided it could lease Tammany-controlled docks. Although "the biggest & finest [shipping companies] in the city" wanted the docks, they went to Harriman.

Brooklyn Democratic Judge W. Bernard Vause was prosecuted in 1930 and sent "to prison for 6 years" because, "while sitting on the bench, he ran a financial company on the side and swindled hundreds of the poor people" of the city.** It was then discovered that $250,000 in the Harriman firm's checks had been "passed to Vause" in 3 years.

Harriman & other United American Line officers testified before a grand jury, but only Richard H. M. Robinson, company president, "admitted" Vause had been hired "to get the leases." The minutes of the board of directors "never mentioned Vause." Harriman "blandly looked everybody in the face and said he knew nothing whatsoever about it."

T. C. Crain, "the Tammany District Attorney," "wound up the inquiry saying he could not prove anything.' "As you know, Tammany Hall takes care of its own. . . . I can understand why during this period my opponent changed from Republican to Democrat and became a big contributor."§

Harriman Assails Charge

Harriman immediately denounced Ives' statement as "a slanderous attack . . . in a desperate effort to bolster his faltering campaign."‡ He said Ives "dug back" almost 25 years "to rehash a matter widely publicized at that time."

Harriman said he had "stated under oath [before a federal grand jury] that I had no knowledge of the payments that were said to have been made to Judge Vause." "That was the truth," he declared. "I deny completely & categorically that I ever paid or knew of any improper payments to Vause or anyone else. . . ."

False 'Hero' Quits Race

Rep. Douglas R. Stringfellow (R., Utah), 32, confessed in an emotional TV address in Salt Lake City Oct. 16 that he had lied in claiming to have led a behind-the-lines "cloak-&-dagger" raid in Germany during World War II. He withdrew Oct. 18 as a candidate for reelection, and the GOP State Central Com. chose Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon, 62, president of Utah State Agricultural College, as a substitute candidate.

Stringfellow, in hundreds of speeches, had said he was the sole survivor of a 30-man OSS team that parachuted into wartime Germany and captured German atomic scientist Otto Hahn. The unofficial *Army Times* said Oct. 14 that "available records belie virtually all [his] claims." Stringfellow at first insisted that he had told the truth and called on Pres. Eisenhower to make the OSS records public. But he admitted Oct. 16 that he never had been in the OSS, never had been in combat and that his only overseas service was a few days in France, where he was injured & partly paralyzed by a land mine.

Brownson Denies 'Waiter' Slur

Rep. Charles R. Brownson (R., Ind.) denied Oct. 15 that he intended any "reflection on waiters" when he declared in Indianapolis Oct. 13 that it was "wonderful to attend a reception in Washington today and be able to tell the Cabinet members from the waiters." Officials of waiters' & other unions had denounced the remark. Brownson explained that the "hard-working Eisenhower Cabinet attends most social functions in street clothes" whereas Truman Cabinet members & waiters wore "formal dress."[4]

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Vice Pres. Nixon charged in Los Angeles Oct. 13 that when the Eisenhower Admin. took power "we found in the files a blueprint for socializing America . . . for adding $40 billion to the national debt by 1956." He said "it called for socialized medicine, socialized housing, socialized agriculture, socialized water & power" and socialized atomic energy.[5]

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) pointedly avoided indorsing Foster Furcolo, Massachusetts Democratic Senatorial nominee, at a TV show Oct. 7.[6] . . . **Oklahoma** law requiring the word Negro after a Negro's candidate's name was ruled Constitutional & not discriminatory by Fed. Dist. Judge Stephen S. Chandler in Oklahoma City Oct. 19. He dismissed A. B. McDonald's $200,000 damage suit against Oklahoma election board members, who had put the word Negro after McDonald's name on the Democratic Senatorial ballot.

LABOR

N.Y. Truck Strike

25,000 members of 12 AFL Teamster locals struck against 3,000 trucking employers in the N.Y.-N.J. metropolitan area Oct. 16. By Oct. 20 the strike was virtually over with all but 2 small N.J. trucking associations settling on union terms—a 25¢-an-hr. "package." 3 of the biggest grocery chains—A&P, H. C. Bohack and Food Transport Co. (Gristede Bros.' truckers)—settled the first day of the walkout. Most other employers capitulated within 3 days.

Employers said the raise actually amounted to 60¢ an hour in some cases under a provision bringing the lowest scales up to the maximum scale. The union had refused to arbitrate because it had cut its demands from more than $1 during 3 months of negotiations.[7]

AFL-CIO Merger Advances

AFL & CIO leaders, meeting in Washington Oct. 15, agreed to form a joint subcommittee to draft a plan for merging the 2 labor federations. The new unit was to consist of 3 members of each federation, including AFL Pres. George Meany & CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Meany predicted a merger before the end of 1955.[8]

LABOR STATISTICS

(Combined Labor Dept.-Commerce Dept. report)

	Sept.	Aug.
Civilian labor force*	65,244,000	65,522,000
Employed*	62,144,000	62,276,000
Agricultural*	7,527,000	6,928,000
Non-agricultural*	54,617,000	55,349,000
Non-agricultural†	48,511,000	48,031,000
Manufacturing†	16,007,000	15,860,000
Unemployed*	3,099,000	3,245,000
Manufacturing Data†:	**Sept.**	**Aug.** **Sept. 1953**
Avg. weekly pay	$71.86	$71.06 $71.42
Avg. weekly hrs. ..	39.7	39.7 39.9

*Census Bureau †Bureau of Labor Statistics

**The case was the $400,000 failure of the Columbia Finance Corp.; Vause served nearly 3½ years before being paroled. §Harriman had said he switched parties to support Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1928. ‡Ives, trailing Harriman in newspaper polls, had told newsmen Oct. 18, "I never fight so hard as when my back is to the wall."

1—see p. 237B2 2—Vol. IX, p. 60F 3—p. 316G2 4—Vol. XIII, 435C1, 235A1 5—331E3 6—316B3 7—Vol. XIII, 370D1 8—333E3

4 Teamster Officials Jailed

Detroit Recorder's Judge Joseph A. Gillis jailed & fined 4 officials of AFL Teamster locals in the Detroit area Oct. 12 on charges involving bribery by employers, Pres. Mike Nicoletti of Local 247, convicted on 4 counts of extortion, bribery & conspiracy, was given one-to-20-yr. & one-to-5-yr. sentences on 2 counts & suspended sentences on the other 2 and fined $2,500. The others, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy after Nicoletti's conviction: Local 247 Business Agt. Saml. J. Marroso, who got a 6-mo-to-5-yr. term & a $1,000 fine; Local 614 Pres. Danl. J. Keating, 6 mos., $1,000 fine; Local 614 Secy.-Treas. Louis C. Kinteau, 5 mos., $500 fine.[1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

'Ike' Maps Road to Peace

Pres. Eisenhower, in a nonpolitical speech at the American Jewish Tercentenary Dinner in New York Oct. 20, described 3 "avenues" to a just peace: (1) "We must tirelessly seek—through the United Nations, through every other available means—to establish the conditions for honorable peace"; (2) "we must promote the unity & collective strength of other free peoples"; (3) "we must maintain enough military strength to deter aggression & promote peace."

The President promised that the U.S. would "keep open the existing channels for negotiation and shall use them whenever there is any prospect of positive results." But "we will not be misled by proposals intended to divide the free nations & to delay their efforts to build their own defenses." He said that "the persistently aggressive design of Moscow and Peiping . . . shows no evidence of genuine change."[2]

Gen. Eisenhower, receiving an honorary LLD at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. earlier Oct. 20, said the world had "arrived at that point . . . when war does not present the possibility of victory or defeat. War would present to us only the alternative in degrees of destruction. There could be no truly successful outcome."[3]

Dutch Got Petersen Secrets

The Netherlands Embassy in Washington announced Oct. 19 that it had exchanged "secret intelligence" with Joseph Sydney Petersen Jr., ousted $7,700-a-yr. Natl. Security Agency research analyst, during & after World War II on the assumption Petersen's superiors authorized it.

The State Dept. said shortly afterwards that it did not question the Dutch Govt.'s "good faith" but that Petersen's actions were "completely unauthorized [and] carried out under his own personal responsibility," without his superiors' knowledge & "in violation" of U.S. laws.

Petersen was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Oct. 20 on 2 espionage counts & on a count of unlawfully taking secret Govt. data. He pleaded not guilty. The indictment said the data was classified "communications intelligence" information concerning activities of the U.S. & of "foreign governments." The indictment brought the date of Petersen's allegedly unlawful activities down to Sept. 30, 1954.

Ex-Dutch Army Col. J. A. Verkuyl, a Dutch civil servant, was said unofficially to have received classified information from Petersen.[4]

Puerto Rican Reds Seized

The FBI Oct. 20 seized 9 Puerto Rican Communist leaders in San Juan & a 10th, Eugenio Cuebas Arbona, 34, in New York on charges of violating the Smith Act by conspiring to teach & advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt. Those arrested in San Juan: Juan Santos-Rivera, 51; Juan Emmanuelli, 47; Jorge W. Maysonet-Hernandez, 40; Jane Speed de Andreu, 44; Pablo Manuel Garcia Rodriguez, 30; Consuelo Burgos de Saez Corales, 36; Cesar Alberto Andreu Iglesias, 39; Juan Saez Corales, 38; Cristino Perez Mendez, 37.

Moscow-trained Santos-Rivera was ex-president of the Puerto Rican CP. Emmanuelli was liaison man between the U.S. & P.R. CPs.

The Puerto Rican arrests comprised the 15th roundup of Communist leaders in the U.S. & its territories since 1948 and brought to 128 the number seized on Smith Act charges.[5]

Doolittle Ends CIA Study

The White House revealed Oct. 16 that a 4-man study group, headed by USAF Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle (ret.), had completed a secret investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency's "sensitive" operations under direct instructions from Pres. Eisenhower. It was the first official announcement of the probe which was believed to have taken 2 months.[6]

The study group reported to the President Oct. 19 that the CIA was doing a "creditable" job & "gradually improving its capabilities" but there were "important areas" in which organization, administration & operations "could & should be improved." The group said in a public statement that the CIA was aware of these problems and in many cases taking steps toward their solution.

The committee also found that: (a) the CIA's placement in the overall Govt. organization was "proper"; (b) the laws under which it operated were "inadequate"; (c) the established budget was "sufficiently flexible" to meet current operational needs; (d) the agency was "exercising care to insure the loyalty of its personnel." The committee said it was making "certain recommendations" to the President.

In addition to Doolittle, members of the group were: Asst. Navy Secy. Wm. D. Franke; Morris Hadley, New York attorney & wartime special assistant to War Secy. Henry L. Stimson; ex-Amb.-to-Brazil Wm. D. Pawley.

Hoover Adds 4 to Probe

Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover named 4 men Sept. 30 to a special Hoover Comm. "task force" to study the CIA & "other major intelligence activities of the Govt." under the chairmanship of Gen. Mark W. Clark.

Named to the Clark group: Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Eastern Air Lines president; Adm. Richard Lansing Connolly, Long Island U. president; Donald Stuart Russell, U. of South Carolina president; Ernest Frederick Hollings of Charleston, S.C., speaker pro tem of the S.C. House of Representatives & Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Maj. Gen. James G. Christiansen, who retired from the Army Sept. 30, previously was named "task force" staff director.[7]

Delaware Negroes Win Ruling

Vice Chancellor William Marvel ruled in Chancery Court in Wilmington, Del. Oct. 14 that 10 Negroes dropped from "all-white" Milford High School "have a clear legal right" to attend. Marvel Oct. 19 approved a formal order directing their reinstatement but suspended the order until Oct. 22 to allow appeal to the State Supreme Court. Meantime the 10 Negroes enrolled "temporarily" at an all-Negro high school in Georgetown (17 miles south of Milford) after they were brought there by a state-supplied bus Oct. 18.

Delaware Sens. John J. Williams (R.) & J. Allen Frear Jr. (D.) said Oct. 13 that State Atty Gen. H. Albert Young had no right to speak for them when he decided in court Oct. 12 that they & Gov. J. Caleb Boggs would lead the 10 Negroes back into school personally if necessary.[8]

Govt. Urges Ban on Train Bias

The Justice Dept. urged the Interstate Commerce Comm. Oct. 19 to ban all forms of racial segregation on railway trains operating in interstate commerce.

In a brief supporting an anti-segregation petition by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the Justice Dept. said discrimination between passengers because of race or color violated the Federal Constitution & the Interstate Commerce Act.

Simultaneously, 7 of the 112 railroads involved filed a brief with the ICC denying that "separate but equal" accommodations for white & Negro passengers violated interstate laws. They contended that the practice conformed to the customs & laws of the states in which the railroads operated.[9]

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Pres. Eisenhower celebrated his 64th birthday in Denver Oct. 14. Ending an 8-week vacation, the President flew to Indianapolis for an address Oct. 15 and returned to Washington Oct. 16.[10] . . . Recess appointments Oct. 11: Gerald A. Drew, 51, as Amb. to Bolivia[11]; Vance Brand, Champaign (Ill.) Natl. Bank pres., as an Export-Import Bank member.

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 422F1 2—p. 347E1 3—266A2 4—341E2-A3 5—pp. 277E2, 341F3 6—p. 237B1 7—237A1 8—343D2 9—Vol. XII, p. 73H 10—p. 347A1 11—315D-E1

FOREIGN

British Cabinet Revised

Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill reorganized his Cabinet Oct. 17.

Harold Macmillan, 60, was shifted from the Housing to Defense Ministry to succeed the retiring Earl Alexander of Tunis. Macmillan's assignment to the Defense post left the implication that Churchill, to be 80 Nov. 30, had no plans to retire soon. Macmillan had been a popular choice to replace Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary in the event that Churchill yielded the Prime Ministry to Eden.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe was made Lord Chamberlain to succeed retiring Lord Simonds. Sir David Eccles, formerly Works Minister, assumed the Education Ministry from Florence Horsbrugh, who had been widely criticized for her administration. (She was awarded a Grand Dame Cross of the Order of the British Empire on her retirement.)

Other changes in major posts:

Duncan Sandys, Churchill's son-in-law, replaced Macmillan as Minister of Housing & Local Govt.; Selwyn Lloyd, Forgn. Office State Min., replaced Sandys as Supply Min.; Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George replaced Fyfe as Home Secy. & Welsh Affairs Min.; the Agri. & Fisheries Ministery under Derick Heathcoat Amory absorbed Lloyd George's former Food Ministry; Nigel Birch succeeded Eccles as Works Min.; Pensions & Natl. Insurance Min. Osbert Peake was made a full Cabinet member.

Major ministers in addition to Churchill & Eden whose assignments were unchanged: Marquess of Salisbury (Lord Pres. of Council), Richard A. Butler (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Viscount Woolton (Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster), H. F. C. Crookshank (Lord Privy Seal), Viscount Swinton (Commonwealth Relations), Alan Lennox-Boyd (Colonial Affairs), James G. Stuart (State Secy. for Scotland), Sir Walter Monckton (Labor & Natl. Service), Peter Thorneycroft (Board of Trade Pres.).[1]

Among new subcabinet appointments: Maj. Sir Reginald Edward Manningham-Buller succeeded Sir Lionel Frederick Heald as Attorney General and Harry Braustyn Hilton-Foster succeeded Manningham-Buller as Solicitor General.

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Wildcat strikes by dock workers against compulsory overtime work tied up the London port beginning Oct. 3 & spread to Liverpool Oct. 18. Pres. Arthur Deakin of the Transport & General Workers Union denounced the strikes Oct. 16 as led by Communists who sought to win control of workers in British seaports. London busdrivers declared sympathy strikes Oct. 13 but agreed Oct. 18 to return to work.[2] . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Peiping Oct. 19 for a "courtesy" visit with Red Chinese leaders. He conferred that day with Red Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung.[3] . . . **Italian** Chamber of Deputies gave Premier Mario Scelba a 295-265 vote of confidence Oct. 20 on the Trieste settlement with Yugoslavia.[4] . . . **Thailand** Supreme Court pronounced death sentences Oct. 13 on 3 former court attaches convicted of implication in the murder of King Ananda Mahidol in 1946. Those sentenced: Chaliew Pathumros, the late king's private secretary; Chit Shinghaseni & Butr Pattamasirind, former royal pages. The Court's decision had the effect of resolving doubts whether the king died by accident or suicide instead of murder.[5]

1—see pp. 338B2, 30D3; Vol. XIII, 299G1 2—pp. 274B2, 105F1 3—p. 299B2 4—330F2 5—Vol. XI, p. 318N 6—p. 238D3 7—312E1 8—223F1 9—276C1 10—228G2 11—254F1 12—342A1; Vol. XII, 265N 13—p. 278B2 14—Vol. XIII, 395C1 15—pp. 302E1, 122D2

ECONOMICS

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted in a talk to the Economic Club in Detroit Oct. 18 that the U.S. was "again entering a phsae of economic expansion." He added, however, that the Govt. would "be ready to take vigorous steps" should a new economic slump develop. Among possible measures he mentioned: expansion of unemployment insurance, public works programs stressing such "public assets" as highways rather than "made-work schemes," tax reductions "to stimulate both consumption & investment rather than one or the other."[6] . . . **Treas. Secy. George Humphrey** told the Amer. Bankers Assn. convention in Atlantic City Oct. 19 that Eisenhower Admin. fiscal policies stressed "reduction of Govt. spending" to avoid inflation & curtail "incentive-destroying taxation" & hasten "the day when every man looking for work can find a job."[7] . . . **New England's** economy is "sound" despite recent loss of textile industries and serious unemployment in some sectors, but it must gain 15,000 manufacturing jobs a year for the next several years to remain secure, the Natl. Planning Assn. reported in a survey published Oct. 17.[8]

Cotton acreage quotas totaling 18,113,208 acres (15% less than this year) & marketing quotas totaling 10 million bales were established for U.S. growers in 1955 by Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson Oct. 14. He said the "floor" on production provided by law made it impossible to hold production to the 9,700,000 bales actually justified by domestic & export needs.[9] . . . **Wool** price to be guaranteed to American producers by the Govt. next year was fixed by the Agri. Dept. Oct. 12 at 106% of parity (based on current "fair earning power") or an average 62¢ a lb. —18.5% higher than the 1954 guarantee, 4 pts. under legal maximum.[10]

Civil anti-trust suit was filed by the Federal Govt. in New York Oct. 19 against 18 American & 6 Swiss firms chiefly involved in American production & sale of watches made from Swiss parts. They were charged with illegal action to restrict manufacture of watch parts and control prices & sales of Swiss watches in the U.S.[11] . . . **Fed. Trade Comm.** issued a complaint Oct. 19 charging 17 insurance firms (out of 900 in the field) with "false & misleading" advertising of coverage given by their hospitalization, accident & health insurance policies. Large firms cited in the complaint: Mutual of Omaha, Bankers Life & Casualty (White Cross), Reserve Life, United.[14]

Sheraton Corp. of Amer. obtained a 2-yr. lease & purchase option on the Astor Hotel (N.Y.) Oct. 15 and named it Sheraton Astor Oct. 19. Sheraton bought the McAlpin (N.Y.) Oct. 14 and Palace (San Francisco) Oct. 18. The transactions increased to 32 the number of Sheraton hotels in the U.S. & Canada.[13] . . . **Intl. Air Transport Assn.** traffic conference in Venice voted Oct. 17 for a one-yr. extension (beginning Apr. 1) of most international airline rates. Some rates on travel in continental Europe were raised 2.5-5%.[14] . . . **Privately-owned U.S. merchant fleet** totaled 771 dry cargo & passenger vessels aggregating 8,062,730 deadwt. tons & 424 tankers aggregating 6,867,660 tons, the Amer. Merchant Marine Inst. reported Oct. 16. Total tonnage was at a low for the past 2½ yrs.[15]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 16

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,810	*$21,810	$22,128
Currency circulation	*$30,159	*$30,051	*$30,412
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$21,102	*$21,015	*$23,146
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,431,264,735	$11,252,871,769	$8,224,708,173
England note circulation	*£1,639.44	*£1,635.381	*£1,535.299
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,586,690	10,787,563	5,742,720
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	165.93	167.84	144.72
Bond sales (par value)	$14,869,100	$15,337,800	$11,925,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.46	101.44	97.24
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	64,721	79,108	145,697
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,152,450	6,144,650	6,313,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,990,000	8,135,000	9,209,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,193	*9,158	*8,307.309
Carloadings (cars)	[b]703,193	721,883	804,066
	Sept.	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1953**
Ind'l output§¶	124	124	123
Steel output (tons)	6,807,483	6,666,907	8,883,428
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.67¼	$2.66¾	$2.59⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.92⅞	$1.88½	$1.72⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.3525	$.355	$.3355
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$33.00	$32.00	$32.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.64	$6.69	$6.57
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]109.7	109.6	110.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]110	117	112
Failures (Oct. 7)‡	230	192	186
From Commerce Dept.:	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. 1953**
Imports	*$835	*$832	*$840
Exports	*$1,177	*$1,291	*$1,137
Personal incomes (an. rate)	*$285,400	*$285,700	*$286,400

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 6 [b]Oct. 9 [c]Oct. 2 [d]Oct. 12

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced in New York Oct. 18 that 6 firms producing Salk anti-polio serum would be able by next spring to supply enough to inoculate 18 million persons. The Foundation disclosed that it would spend about $9 million to acquire enough of the serum to vaccinate 9 million children & expectant mothers during 1955. Pres. Basil O'Connor said the NFIP, in acting to keep the serum in large-scale production, was "gambling" that analyses of this year's tests would be favorable.[1] . . . A U. of Pennsylvania study reported to the Amer. Cancer Society meeting in New York Oct. 18 indicated that cancer of the female breast probably was not hereditary but that there were indications of hereditary cancer of the womb. ACS Pres. Alfred M. Popma reported Oct. 16 that the cancer death rate among women had begun to decline due largely to improved surgical & radiation techniques in treating cancer of the uterus the past 10 years.[2]

Atomic Energy. U.S. Army plans for construction of a prototype portable atomic power plant were disclosed Oct. 15 at a conference on industrial development of atomic energy sponsored by the Natl. Industrial Conf. Board in New York. Formation of a group of industrialists & financiers to promote commercial peacetime uses of atomic energy was reported by the *N.Y. Times* Oct. 5. Robert LeBaron, ex-chairman of the Military Liaison Com. to the AEC, was retained by the private group to explore investment possibilities in the U.S. & abroad. Among members of the group: rubber industrialist Harvey S. Firestone Jr., ex-Dep. Defense Secy. Robert M. Kyes, publisher Gardner Cowles, Pres. Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Producers Assn.[3] . . . The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Oct. 12 a $67 million program for expansion of its plants producing & processing atomic materials. A new plant to cost $33,300,000 was scheduled for construction at the Weldon Spring (Mo.) Ordnance Works near St. Louis.[4]

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Joseph I. Breen retired Oct. 14 (his 64th birthday) for reasons of health as administrator of the Production Code Admin. of the Motion Picture Assn. of America. Geoffrey Schurlock, 60, PCA Asst. Admin., succeeded Breen, who had held the post since 1932. . . . **Gene Autry & Roy Rogers,** cowboy film stars, were denied Oct. 18 a U.S. Supreme Court order overruling a U.S. Appeals Court decision that Republic Pictures had the right to sell 138 of their old films to commercial TV. . . . **Northwest passage** through McClure Strait (n.w. Canada) was negotiated by the icebreakers *Burton Island* & *Northwind* during a voyage ending Sept. 29 in Seattle, the U.S. Navy disclosed.

NEW BOOKS

Atoms in the Family: My Life with Enrico Fermi. By Laura Fermi. Memoirs of wife of atomic scientist. Oct. 18. (U. of Chicago, 265 pp. $4)†

Free Love and Heavenly Sinners: The Story of the Great Henry Ward Beecher Scandal. By Robert Shaplen. Sensation in 1870s over celebrated Brooklyn minister's alleged affair with wife of friend. Oct. 18. (Knopf, 273 pp., $3.95)†

Hockshop. By William R. & Florence K. Simpson with Charles Samuels. 5 generations of Simpson family in pawnshop business. Oct. 18. (Random House, 311 pp., $3.75)†

Joe Must Go. By Leroy Gore. Wisconsin newspaperman's campaign for recall of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.[5] Oct. 18. (Messner, 192 pp., $2.95)†

More Stories by Frank O'Connor. 29 short stories by Irish writer. Oct. 18. (Knopf, 385 pp., $5)*

R.S.V.P.: Elsa Maxwell's Own Story. Memoirs of international society's foremost partygiver. Oct. 20. (Little, Brown, 317 pp., $5)†

Shocking Life. By Elsa Schiaparelli. Autobiog. of couturiere. Oct. 18. (Dutton, 254 pp., $4)†

The Stars at Noon. By Jacqueline Cochran. Autobiog. of first woman flier to break sound barrier.[6] Oct. 13. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 275 pp., $4.50)†

A Study of History. By Arnold J. Toynbee. Vols. VII-X of British historian's analysis of 21 civilizations & outlook for survival of present one. Oct. 14. (Oxford, 2,689 pp., $35)†

Sweet and Sour. By John O'Hara. Comment on literature, people, miscellaneous subjects. Oct. 18. (Random House, 162 pp., $3)†

This I Believe. Vol. II—The Personal Philosophies of 80 Contemporaries and 20 Immortals. Edited by Edward R. Murrow. Oct. 15. (Simon & Schuster, 233 pp., $1 & $3)†

The View from Pompey's Head. By Hamilton Basso. Story of investigation of alleged embezzlement reflecting social traditions in contemporary southern U.S. Lit. Guild Nov. choice. Oct. 20. (Doubleday, 409 pp., $3.95)*

OBITUARIES

Heinz Assmann, 55, ex-German naval officer injured in 1944 bomb plot against Hitler; Oct. 18 in Hamburg.

Arnold Rudolph Ruprecht Baar, 63, U.S. Tax Court Judge in Washington; Oct. 14 in Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Raymond Foss Bacon, 74, chem. engr. & ex-director of Mellon Inst. for Industrial Research; Oct. 14 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Ralph Albert Beals, 55, director N.Y. Public Library since 1946, former English prof. at Harvard, NYU; Oct. 14 in Boston.

Maurice Bedel, 70, French poet & author of satirical novels; Oct. 15 near Chatellerault, France.

Edward Herbert Bennett, 80, architect, city planner, member of commission that designed Century of Progress Exposition (Chicago) 1933-34; Oct. 14 in Tryon, N.C.

Edward Hull Crump, 80, boss of Memphis (Tenn.) Democratic organization, elected to office 23 times including 4 terms as Mayor, 2 as U.S. Representative; head of real estate & insurance firm; Oct. 16 in Memphis of heart ailment.[7]

Dr. G. P. Douglas, 62, British aerodynamics expert, pioneer in the development of wind tunnel; Oct. 16 in Camberley, Eng.

Hugh Duffy, 87, member of baseball Hall of Fame who batted .438 (all-time high for majors) in 1894; Oct. 19 in Boston.

Dr. William Lloyd Evans, 83, retired Ohio State U. chemist noted for work with carbohydrates; Oct. 18 in Columbus, O.

Dr Howard Fox, 81, a founder of the Amer. Board of Dermatology & Syphilology and Amer. Academy of Dermatology & Syphilology, first president of both, specialist in Negroid & tropical skin diseases; Oct. 19 in New York.

Milton John Helmick, 66, last judge of U.S. Court for China in Shanghai (1934-43); Oct. 19 in Los Angeles.

Lewis Parsons Hobart, 81, architect who helped re-design San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake; Oct. 19 in San Francisco.

Edward P. Hodges, 57, chief asst. in Justice Dept. Anti-trust div.; Oct. 14 in Washn. of heart attack.

Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, 69, retired artillery officer who organized coast defenses in the Panama Canal Zone before World War II; Oct. 15, Boston.

Dr. Richard O. Lance, 86, physician & adviser to Mexican presidents 1896-1923; Oct. 15 in Los Angeles.

B. Winfred Merrill, 90, retired dean of Indiana U. School of Music credited with founding first high school orchestra in U.S. (East Aurora, Ill., 1880); Oct. 17 in Bloomington, Ind.

Prof. Gilbert Norwood, 73, retired director of classical studies at Toronto U., editor of classic editions; Oct. 15 in Toronto.

Sholom Perlmutter, 70, historian & playwright of Jewish theatre; Oct. 19 in New York.

Rev. Dr. John H. Race, 92, ex-president of Chattanooga U., ex-head of Methodist Book Concern; Oct. 14 in New York.

Col. Ralph Irvine Sasse, 65, head football coach at West Point 1929-33, Miss. State 1935-38; Oct. 16 in Rehboth Beach, Del.

Morris Shapiro, 68, garment mfr. & philanthropist who helped found Brandeis Univ. (Waltham, Mass.); Oct. 18 in Newton, Mass.

Dr. Henry Field Smyth Sr., 78, research pioneer in industrial hygiene; Oct. 15 in Pocasset, Mass.

SPORTS

Philadelphians to Buy A's

8 Philadelphia businessmen announced Oct. 17 they had agreed to buy equal shares in the Athletics baseball club (AL) & prevent its transfer to Kansas City. Terms called for payment of $604,000 to Connie Mack, 92, & $450,000 to his son Earle for their interests. Another son, Roy Mack, received $200,000 but reinvested $250,000 in the club & was hired as an executive.[8] The syndicate was to assume a $1,200,000 debt incurred by the club & provide funds to rehabilitate it. (The Athletics finished last and attracted only 323,000 paid admissions this year.) Members of the syndicate: Arthur Gallagher, T. R. Hanff, Barney Fisher, Isadore Sley, Morton Liebman, Arthur Rosenberg, Jack Rensel, John Crisconi.

AL clubowners, meeting in Chicago Oct. 13, had approved the club's sale to Arnold Johnson of Chicago for $3,375,000 & transfer to Kansas City if Roy Mack could not arrange by Oct. 17 to keep it in Philadelphia.

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 278D3 2—342D2 3—pp. 299A3, 286G3 4—p. 340F1; Vol. XIII, 205H 5—p. 210B2 6—240D3 7—Vol. XII, 256L 8—p. 328C1; Vol. XIII, 327C2; X, 336C-D

Other Baseball News

The Philadelphia Phillies (NL) named Mayo Smith, 39, who managed Birmingham of the Southern Assn. this year, as Phillies manager Oct. 14 succeeding Terry Moore.[1] . . . William Harold (Bill) Terry, 55, ex-N.Y. Giant star & mgr., was elected president of the South Atlantic (Sally) League Oct. 18 to succeed Dick Butler, who resigned to become president of the Texas League.[2] . . . Willie Mays, N.Y. Giant (NL) outfielder, and Orestes (Minnie) Minoso, Chicago White Sox (AL) 3d baseman & outfielder, led their leagues in slugging percentage in 1954 (Mays .667, Minoso .535), AP reported Oct. 20.[3] . . . Joe Garagiola, 28, Giant catcher, announced Oct. 18 his voluntary retirement from baseball to become a radio & TV broadcaster in St. Louis.[4] . . . Pitcher Ralph Branca, 28, was released by the N.Y. Yankees Oct. 16. . . . Elston Howard, 25, Negro catcher voted most valuable player in the Intl. League this year, was purchased by the Yankees from Toronto Oct. 15. . . . The Baltimore Orioles announced Oct. 15 that Al Vincent & Harry Brecheen had been signed as coaches.[5]

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 16—Detroit 35, Baltimore 0. **Oct. 17**—San Francisco 31, Chicago Bears 24; Pittsburgh 55, Cleveland 27; Green Bay 35, Los Angeles 17; New York 31, Chicago Cardinals 17; Philadelphia 49, Washington 21.

College Oct. 16

Alabama 27, Tenn. 0	Marqt. 19, H. Cross 14
Arkansas 20, Texas 7	Maryland 33, NC 0
Arizona 35, Idaho 13	Miami 27, Miss.St. 13*
Army 28, Duke 14	Mich. 7, N'west'n 0
Baylor 34, Wash. 7	Minnesota 19, Ill. 6
Bos. C. 21, Fordm. 7	Miss. 34, Tulane 7
Bos. U. 41, Syrac. 19	Missouri 20, Ind. 14
Brown 21, Princeton 20	Mont. 20, Utah St. 13
Bucknell 27, Temple 0	Nebr. 27, Ore. St. 7
Calif. 17, Wash. St. 7	Notre D. 20, Mich.St. 19
Cinci. 27, H.-Sim. 13	Ohio St. 20, Iowa 14
Colgate 13, Dartmth. 7	Oklahoma 65, Kan. 0
Colo. 20, Ia St. 0	Pitt 21, Navy 19
Columbia 7, Harvd. 6	SMU 20, Rice 6
Denver 28, Utah 20	TCU 21, Tex. A&M 20
Detroit 20, Vilnva. 0*	UCLA 72, Stanford 0
Florida 21, Ky. 7	USC 24, Oregon 14
Furman 31, Citadel 20	Virginia 21, VMI 0
G. Wash. 32, Penn 27	VPI 19, Richmond 12
Georgia 16, Vandblt. 14	W.Va. 19, Penn St. 14
Ga. Tech 14, Auburn 7	W&M 14, Rutgers 7
Houston 14, Okla. AM 7	Wisc. 20, Purdue 6
Kan. St. 20, Tulsa 13	Wyoming 9, N. Mex. 7
LSU 20, Tex. Tech 13	Yale 47, Cornell 21

Horse Racing. $100,400 Hawthorne Gold Cup in Chicago Oct. 16: won by King Ranch's Rejected, Eric Guerin up, for $61,550. . . . $28,050 Grand Natl. Steeplechase at Belmont Park (N.Y.) Oct. 14: won by Mrs. Marian du Pont Scott's Shipboard, Albert Foot up, for $19,000. . . . $82,250 Jockey Club Cup at Belmont Oct. 16: won by King Ranch's High Gun, Eddie Arcaro up, for $55,150.

Pan-American tennis tournament winners in Mexico City: (Oct. 14) men's singles—Tony Trabert; men's doubles—Trabert & Vic Seixas; women's doubles—Darlene Hard & Dorothy Cheney (U.S.); women's singles Oct. 11—Beverly Baker Fleitz; mixed doubles Oct. 13—Mario Llamas & Yolanda Ramirez of Mexico.[6]

Bjoern Thofelt of Sweden won the modern world pentathlon championship in Budapest Oct. 14 with 4,634.5 pts. . . . **Moscow** defeated London in a dual track meet in London Oct. 13. The Russians won the men's division by 103-57, the women's by 56-32. Unconfirmed world records were set by Chris Chataway of Britain for the 5,000-meter run (13 min. 51.6 sec.),[7] Vladimir Kuc of Russia for the 3-mi. run (13 min. 27 sec.) and Yuri Lituyev of Russia for the 440-yard hurdles (51.3 sec.).[8] . . . **Farmington (Conn.) Riders** won the U.S. 12-goal polo title in Harrison, N.Y. Oct. 17.[9]

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Illinois Racing Board adopted Oct. 19 a rule requiring that all persons licensed to participate in horse racing at Illinois tracks be fingerprinted so as to expose racketeers trying to profiteer on the sport. . . . **Merwin Denny**, 16, Navajo Indian member of the Granado Mission, Ariz. high school football team, died Oct. 17 of a head injury sustained in a game Oct. 16.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Hurricane Toll High

Hurricane Hazel, 8th such storm this season in the Caribbean & eastern U.S., caused at least 98 deaths in southwestern Haiti Oct. 12 and an estimated 249 in the U.S. & Canada Oct. 15-16. The center of the storm struck the U.S. coast near the North & South Carolina border and ranged northward through North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York & Ontario. Toronto's casualty toll of at least 69 dead was highest of any U.S. or Canadian city. Floods caused by the hurricane's heavy rains accounted for many of the fatalities. Pres. Eisenhower ordered Oct. 17 that the Carolinas be given all necessary federal aid funds for relief of storm victims.[10]

Other Disasters

Confirmed death toll of the typhoon & ferryboat disaster at Hakodate, Japan Sept. 26 as reported by the Japanese Natl. Railways Oct. 13: 1,218 known dead, 196 missing.[11] . . . AP reported from Rome Oct. 16 that 166 mountain climbers were killed this summer in the Alps of Italy, Switzerland, France, Austria & Germany. 6 climbers, victims of falls, were reported found dead Oct. 18 on Mt. Popocatepetl, Mexico. . . . 6 high school students returning home from a football game were killed Oct. 16 when a Gt. Northern passenger train struck their car at a crossing in St. Cloud, Minn. . . . 2 fires destroyed 481 homes in Pusan, Korea Oct. 19, leaving about 3,000 persons homeless. . . . The Interior Dept. Geological Survey for September reported Oct. 15 that ground water levels were at or near record lows "throughout the southern ⅔ of the U.S." Interior Secy. Douglas McKay said there was danger of a drought similar to the "dust bowl" emergency of the mid-1930s in southern, central & southwestern states.[12]

Crime News

Mayor Thomas W. Flatley of Erie, Pa. was arrested Oct. 16 on charges of accepting "protection" payments from operators of an alleged $20 million-a-yr. numbers & pinball gambling syndicate in Erie. 12 other persons were arrested & warrants were issued for 20 others. Dist. Atty. Damian McLaughlin said Oct. 17 that Flatley had admitted receiving about $7,000 at a rate of $450-$550 a mo. for 16 mos. paid through 2 aides. . . . Alleged underworld leaders Hoyt Shepherd & Jimmy Matthews of Phenix City, Ala. pleaded guilty Oct. 13 to leasing places for gambling. Each received a 90-day jail sentence & $1,000 fine. C. W. Franklin, ex-county grand jury foreman, also pleaded guilty to gambling & lottery charges and received a 2½-yr. prison sentence.[13] . . . Paul A. Pfeffer's indictment in New York on charges of first degree murder (in the fatal bludgeoning of seaman Edward S. Bates) was superseded Oct. 15 by one on a charge of manslaughter.[14]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

William Willis, 61, of New York, a seaman for 44 yrs., reached Pago Pago, Samoa Oct. 14 after having drifted about 6,000 mi. from Calloa, Peru in 115 days on a balsa raft. . . . **11th Duke of Argyll** (Ian Douglas Campbell) announced suspension Oct. 19 of a project begun 2 mos. ago to salvage a fortune believed to be in the hulk of the Spanish Armada galleon *Florencia* sunk in Tobermory Bay, Scotland. . . . **Antigone Costanda** of Egypt won the "Miss World" beauty contest in London Oct. 18. . . . **W. Earl Hall**, 57, newspaperman of Iowa City, Ia. & leader in Natl. Safety Council activities, received the $10,000 annual Mutual of Omaha Criss Award (for contributions to public health or safety) at the Natl. Safety Congress in Chicago Oct. 17. . . . **Billy I. Wester**, a U.S. Army warrant officer, set a world helicopter altitude record of 25,500 ft. in a Sikorsky XH-39 at Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 17, the Army announced Oct. 19.

Married. Actress Mala Powers, 22, & realtor Monte Vanton, 36; Oct. 12 in Hollywood. . . . Film actress Diane Foster, 23, & radio-TV writer Joel Murcott, 36; Oct. 15 in Owensboro, Ky. (2d for both). . . . Actress Ruth Hampton, 20, & singer Byron Palmer; Oct. 17 in Hollywood. . . . Jo Carroll Dennison, 30, "Miss America" in 1942, & TV director Russell Stoneham, 34; Oct. 17 in Santa Monica, Calif. (her 2d).

Separated. Actor Tyrone Power, 40, & actress Linda Christian, 29, married since Jan. 1949, announced in Hollywood Oct. 18 they were separating because of incompatibility over their careers.